

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

"Regeneration" of the Female Sex in France.

Confirmation of Three Members of the German Imperial Family.

Dueling in Germany and France—Description of Queen Victoria's Crown.

"REGENERATION" IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent writes: "It one could

say a better caught by some practical creature

and called upon to make itself generally useful,

it would be to get an idea of what is going on

now at the French court. The young

French army is in full swing there, and they take place

in whole world of gaiety and hope, and fears which

are half ludicrous, half doleful. That terrible

Prado-German war was really a catastrophe,

when one comes to think of it, in producing

an amazing variety of unfortunate things de-

rived from it, has actually convinced

most of us that everybody was

indeed as bad as the rest and that

was carrying on.

Men distrusted each other

and, hating them, rather than

the work of time to differences

the rest were curtailed in

rest of our empire. Con-

ditioned of his nature,

he had no room for the

rest of the world, and the

rest to see what he left.

And so to carefully contempla-

tion they have made

the legitimate command

to arise and assume

the work is tedious, and

the rest must then have

most a stiff subject for the

new week.

cover the entire East and

in their orders for goods

they have increased,

and have machinery

complement of what particular locality was

number of orders. He

has been compelled to

gradually, from the

improvements in the

orders received, accordingly.

A friend of a manufac-

turing house upon the retail trade

there is a great deal of his life,

and half his men are

the amount of "shining"

to save himself from falling

heads have made him

most a stiff subject for the

new week.

dry goods jobbers

are doing well, but

the rest of the week

is not so good.

But the rest of the week

is not so good.

And yet the water has

been raised on them.

values, look at the stock of

the railroads, a good deal

of 10 per cent. Now it is

over, power is not interest or

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

50c MAIL-IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT THE OFFICE	\$12.00
Subscription, postage 1 year.....	1.00
Postage for each additional year.....	1.00
Postage for 4 years.....	2.00
Postage for 5 years.....	2.50
Postage for 6 years.....	3.00
Postage for 7 years.....	3.50
Postage for 8 years.....	4.00
Postage for 9 years.....	4.50
Postage for 10 years.....	5.00
WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.	
One copy per year.....	1.00
Cards 100 copies.....	1.00
Postage prepaid.	
For personal safety and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.	
Remittances may be made either by mail or express.	
Post-Office address or name or number of subscriber.	
EXISTS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.	
Late, delivered, Sunday excepted, 50 cents per week.	
Address, The TRIBUNE COMPANY,	
Cottage Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.	

TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

Rooms	Occupants.
1. CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dept.)	
2. THE BROWN	
3. DUNSTIN & WALLACE, J. T. DALE.	
4. DUBKE WATCH CASE MAN'G CO.	
5. DOUGLASS & APPLEYTON.	
6. THE EAGLE.	
7. HENRY LEBERK.	
8. WM. C. DOW, A. BROWN, W. ROBBINS.	
9. WILSON & CO.	
10. CHARTER OAK LIFE (Loose Dept.).	
11-13. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.	
14-16. JAMES MCKEEAN, R. W. BRIDGE.	
17. J. H. SMYRE, W. D. COOPER.	
18. M. D. HARDIN.	
19-20. D. K. PEASONS & CO.	
21. O. L. BREKIN & CO.	
22. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.	
23. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.	
24. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.	
25. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.	
26. L. C. KAHLB.	
27. W. J. BARNEY & CO.	
28. M. D. HARDIN.	
29. H. F. NICHOLS.	
30. HERPETH LYCEUM BURK.	
31. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.	
32. W. W. DEXTER.	
33. GEO. L. THATCHER, A. F. STEVENSON.	
34. NIGHT EDITOR.	
35. MATT DIXON.	

Offices in the Building to be rented by W. G. DOW, Room 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre, Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Rice's Minstrels.

Hayes' Theatre, Clark street, between Lake and Dearborn. Engagement of Mrs. Oates' English Opera Company. La Fille de Mine Angel.

Musum, Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vandals and novelty.

McVicker's Theatre, Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagements of F. S. Cimarron "Man."

Adelphi Theatre, Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety entertainment.

TODAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active Saturday, and higher, being called the war news day. The market was opened at 7:30 a.m. and closed at 12:30 p.m. April 15, and at 1:30 p.m. for May. Late closed at 2:30 p.m. for 100 lbs. higher, at \$9.75 for April and \$9.50 for May. Meats were 10¢ better, at 5¢ for loose shoulders; 20¢ for short ribs, and 8¢ for short cleavers. Higginson was 10¢ better, at 10¢ for 100 lbs. bacon and hams. Wheat closed at 12:30 a.m. at \$11.41 for April and \$11.44 for May. Corn closed 2¢ higher, at 45¢ for April and 48¢ for May. Oats closed 4¢ better, at 35¢ for April and 36¢ for May. Ryegrass seed closed at 25¢ for April and 26¢ for May. Hay closed at 25¢ for April and 26¢ for May. Sheep were 20¢ better, at \$1.75 for 50 lbs. cattle were in demand and firm, at \$3.00 for 50 lbs. Sheep were quiet, at \$2.75 for 50 lbs. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.75 in greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were a trifle lower, ruling at 93¢@94.

A Vienna dispatch says "Austria is resolved, if necessary demand, to localize the war by armed occupation of Bosnia." In view of the probable effect of such occupation on the minds of several European monarchs, "localizing the war," as Polonius would say, is good.

Attorney-General DRAVEN evidently has no intention of being drawn into a scolding-match with the male virgo who recently let fly at him. He bears in mind WENDELL PHILLIPS' weakness for calling hard names, which once went so far as to denounce ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a "parasite," "lick-spitite," and "slave-hound," and it is not difficult to interfere with this harmless pastime.

The dispatch sent by Lord DUNAY to the British Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople proves the abandonment by England of any claim she can have to the Dardanelles, well as of any intention to interfere further diplomatic effort in behalf of partition. DUNAY's statement to the Turkish Ambassador in London was that the divergence between the views of Russia and the Porte appeared so wide as to render further discussion useless, and that he could see nothing further steps England could take to avoid the war which appeared inevitable.

In the absence of clerks in the Interior Department, made necessary in order to bring the expenses within the appropriation, loud complaints are heard from the unfortunate that Secretary SORNS' rules in regard to removals and promotions have not been fairly and faithfully carried out. The selection of the clerks to be dropped off the rolls necessarily devolved upon the subordinate officials of the Department, and it is charged that these officials have invariably discovered superior merit in the clerks who were backed by the strongest political influence. Nobody believes that Mr. SORNS would countenance or permit such an infraction of his Civil Service regulations, and if favoritism has been practised to the extent complained of, he is the man of man to right the wrong when informed of the facts.

A number of interesting religious events recorded in our columns this morning—among them, the opening sermon preached by Prof. SWINE on the newly-formed South Park Avenue Independent Congregational Church; the installation of the Rev. JOHN ANTHONY FARNES as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian, Prof. SWINE's old church; the first sermon of the Rev. J. H. WORRAL, of Covington, Ky., recently called to the pastorate of the Eighth Presbyterian Church in this city; the farewell sermon of the Rev. DR. TAYLOR, of Trinity M. E. Church, who goes to the charge of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York City; a sermon on "Coxen's Coming" by the Rev. C. H. EVERETT, of Plymouth Congregational Church; and an address by the Rev. DR. JOSEPH HARTMAN to the German Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

One of President GRANT'S latest and best innovations upon his settled rules of conduct was that of occasionally consulting to be interviewed by newspaper correspondents, for in this way he gave public expression to many excellent ideas and intensions, and

stuck to them besides. President HAYES has begun early to talk when he has anything to say. It is of interest to know that he is in no manner disturbed or dismayed by the first-in-the-row which is threatened by a few disgruntled Republicans, but will keep right on trying to be President of the whole country. He has not abated a jot of his confidence in the policy thus far pursued toward the South; he does not know to what extent attempts may be made to thwart him; but of one thing he is confident—"namely, that it is my duty to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it." This is what he said in an interview on Saturday.

The indications yesterday in New Orleans were that the long and bitter contest between the rival Governors will to-day be ended in favor of NICHOLAS. Four more members of the PACKARD Legislature have now succeeded to complete a legal and undivided quorum in the NICHOLAS House, and it is confidently expected that the requisite number, and possibly more, will go over to-day. With this would immediately follow the Commission and PACKARD's hold upon the Governorship. The withdrawal of the troops would immediately follow, and NICHOLAS would be in fact the only Governor of Louisiana. In spite of the assurance he has received of the never-ending support of the bloody-shirt in placables of the North, PACKARD will have no alternative but to follow CHAMBERLAIN'S example and quit the hopeless fight.

Yesterday's issue of THE TANZUNS was one of the most notable in point of general interest ever produced from this office. It contained the equivalent of sixty-three columns of advertisements—an amount of advertising patronage never equaled by any daily paper in America—the New York Herald,—and rarely, if at all, surpassed by that paper, considering the greater length of THE TANZUNS' columns. Not even the large and varied collection of choice reading matter peculiar to Sunday's THE TANZUNS exceeded in human interest the thousands of advertisements setting forth, in their individual and unique phraseology, the condition and wants of a great city; while the combination of attractive contents with the vast superiority in circulation which THE TANZUNS has obtained on Sunday constitutes an achievement in journalism that justifies a feeling of pride and gratification.

The subject of "Pauperism" is discussed in an interesting manner in a paper which we print this morning, prepared by a correspondent who has taken the pains to procure and collate statistics showing relatively the cost of maintaining the various grades and kinds of pauperism in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, together with the startling increase during the past few years in the number of persons supported by public charity, in addition to the amount of private and individual almsgiving. All that is shown in this connection in the States from which figures are given is equally true of Illinois, where no reports are made to the State of the township system of providing for paupers; in fact, if the experience of Cook County is a fair criterion of that of the State at large, Illinois would probably be found to have outstripped New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania in the rapid increase of pauperism and its cost and evil effects. The enactment and rigid enforcement of the Vagrancy bill which has already passed the Lower House of the Legislature would go far toward decreasing the proportions of the tramp and vagrancy nuisance, but the general overhauling of our system of pauper encouragement is a subject which should secure the attention of our law-makers at an early date.

PACKARD AND NICHOLAS CLAIMS BOTH DEFECTIVE.

In his letter to the President, Mr. PACKARD endeavored to establish a point, that the President is of necessity, when appealed to by the Executive authority of a State under the circumstances stated in the Constitution, the exclusive judge as to who is the Executive of the State, and therefore cannot refuse the aid of troops asked for. Having assumed this point, he argues that the President cannot question the loyalty of his (PACKARD's) election without questioning his own.

JOHN E. TRACY.

There is a temptation to write of Mr. JOHN E. TRACY as if his death had been announced, and in the same spirit as an obituary article would treat of a citizen who had committed so conspicuous a place before the public. The disaster which has overtaken him is worse than death coming upon a man in the enjoyment of all his honors, richly earned; there is probably little left to Mr. TRACY's life but the mechanical process of breathing. With his position, fortune, physical health, and mental vigor all gone, he can complete a wreck that there is little left for death to take. We say it in the kindest terms, but for some months past his friends have had him under a sort of surveillance, convinced as they were that he was scarcely capable of caring for himself, and apprehensive of some calamity overtaking him through his own indiscretions. He remained President of the Rock Island Road until nominally, and his recent heavy losses in New York stock-gambling rendered his definite and public retirement necessary to the interests of the road.

JOHN F. TRACY was one of the railroad pioneers of the West. The Rock Island Road was constructed under his supervision, and he was the chief manager of its interests up to the failure of his health. His large wealth was mainly acquired, however, in stock speculations, and he was known in Wall street and throughout the country as one of the boldest, shrewdest, and most successful operators, ranking with Vanduzer, Darw, and Gouz in the magnificence of his schemes and the fearlessness with which he attacked any large bull or bear movement. He has in his time run many a successful corner in stocks, and has mercilessly "squeezed" those who were opposed to him. If the failure of his last pool had occurred while he was in full possession of his health and faculties, he would have been entitled to no particular sympathy, for he would only have been beaten at his own game, played by him for years desperately and without scruple. But in view of the fact that he went into this operation with impaired faculties, and sludging the vigilance of his friends, it is only proper to regard his misfortune with the same pity that one feels in contemplating a disaster that overtakes a lunatic who escapes from the asylum. It is estimated that TRACY's large fortune, estimated as high as \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, has been entirely swept away. This may be exaggerated, but in any case a large part of his wealth disappeared during the Turkish campaign, he was never recovered, and, although it is very inferior in fighting material and bodily arm, it could probably muster 100,000 men. The Montenegrins, who are a race of warriors, make no profession of a military organization, and yet have never been defeated by the Turks since the time of Sultan Murad. The old Bourbon Democrats will get some of the blacks, but the "Liberals" will secure the greater proportion of the colored vote by reason of the greater confidence they will inspire, and the common interest of blacks and whites in the peaceful, economical administration of local government, educational advancement, and the material prosperity and progress of the country. One great issue will be taxation and disbursement, and the blacks have found out by experience that it is not in their interest to support the tax-eaters as against the tax-payers. This will be equally true after the Democrats shall have supplanted the carpet-baggers and the Liberals begin the fight for reform—not on a sectional basis, but on the business basis of self-protection.

Their method of fighting is perfectly well known, and consists of retiring to their mountain fastnesses, and laying waste the country. If the strength of the foe is overwhelming, when they are sufficiently numerous to fight, they kill the men, send out a few skirmishers to entice the enemy into the ambuscade, and then fall on his sword in force. Or they will shoot him down from his horse in the hills as he marches through the ravines which are the avenues from one part of the country to another. If the persistent courage

of KENNEDY & Co. or anybody else, etc., and authorized that Board to hear complaints, etc., and to reject returns for intimidation and violence, and make our revised return, and declare the result. This act of the Legislature, however, could not amend, alter, or repeal the State constitutional requirements that the returns from the election officers of the State for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should be made to the Secretary of State, and these original returns be laid by the Secretary before the Legislature, to be then counted, and the person having the highest number of votes to be declared Governor. It will be seen that this act of the Legislature creates what is known as the Returning Board for "all elections," etc., and authorized that Board to hear complaints, etc., and to reject returns for intimidation and violence, and make our revised return, and declare the result. 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FINANCE AND TRADE.

An Index of Business at the Leading Wholesale Centres.

The Produce Markets Excited and Busy—An Important Advance.

Previous Strong—Stocks in Chicago—Broadcloth Booming.

FINANCIAL.

The clearing of the Chicago banks last week was about 6 per cent in advance of those of the corresponding week of last year. For the past week the business has 27 per cent. For the week ending the 1st of April, the index of bank clearings of the city of New York was 25.7 per cent, and in Boston 17.7 per cent. These are the chief wholesale centres of the country, and the gains in their clearings may be safely taken to indicate that the business of the country is improving. The improvement is not reflected in the general tone of conversation between business men or bankers, but that is natural. Mankind marks them for his own longer than the real situation warrants, in the same way that they mark the birds in the sky, the sun, the moon, and the stars.

The loan market was inactive during the week, and most of the banks complained of an idle and increasing surplus of liquid funds. But toward the end of the week there were some signs of improvement both in financial and commercial circles.

Rates of discount were up 10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street rates were notably the same, with few transactions.

New York exchange was quoted at \$605.75 per ton.

The clearings of the banks are reported as follows by Manager D. H. Hale of the Chicago Clearing House:

	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,
Balance, 1st	\$604,965	\$605,194	\$605,077	\$605,077	\$605,077
Deposits, 1st	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total, 1st	\$605,077	\$605,194	\$605,077	\$605,077	\$605,077
Corresponding week last	\$605,077	\$605,194	\$605,077	\$605,077	\$605,077

INCHAGE OF CLEARING AT CHIEF WHOLESALE CENTERS.

Clearings for the first week of April, embracing importantly-settled weeks, indicate that they were slightly improved, although they were still below the corresponding phenomena. At only three cities does there appear any gain compared with the corresponding week last year, but those are the very cities at which the largest wholesale trade is carried on. At New York the gain is 7.7 per cent; at Boston 15.4 per cent; and in Philadelphia 12.2 per cent. The gains are attributable to stock speculations, which were very large last week. But the gain at Boston is 10.7 per cent, and at Chicago 17.5 per cent, although last week at that city embroiled only five business days. The gains are due to the fact that two millions less than the loss at all the others reporting. The returns are as follows: that for San Francisco, being for the week ending March 31, is not included in the foggings:

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PAUPERISM.

Its Extent and Growth in the United States.

Terrible Results Arising from Indiscriminate Alms-Giving.

Paper Increasing 246 Per Cent in Ten Years in Massachusetts.

Starling Facts for Taxpayers from Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois.

Extravagant Expenditure in Building Hospitals in Massachusetts.

Abuses in Medical Charity in New York and Pennsylvania.

Nearly Fourteen Millions of Dollars Expended Last Year for Paupers in Three States.

Written Expressly for The Tribune.

Recruited, Ill., April 11.—The subject of pauperism and indiscriminate charity in this country is a subject that attracts far less attention from jurists and politicians than it merits. In some States of the Union pauperism has hardly assumed the importance of a public question, as an illustration of which we quote the following extract from letters addressed to the Secretary of State by the State of Virginia, the Hon. James McDonald:

"We have no such body as a State Board of Commissioners of Charity, and consequently no report on the subject can be made. I, for a long time, tried to get that body to take up the subject, but he never gives me his implacable opposition to it. In a moment he misrepresents it, and took it into account. But, instead of for me, he did it for himself. He is a person into the happenings, became at last led to the world outside. I am Bismarck all over. There is no Empire does Bismarck say. The Empress does Bismarck say. Bismarck said that I wished to do a true. It is possible may have designations of his power, and to ruin me, to prove the German Part-

Winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and yellow, Oregon, No. 2 white oak, 600,000; red oak, 600,000.

GOODS. Business conditions moderate, and finding trade fair, and Continental C. Nestor, writing, quiet. Denims and twill fabrics to small lots, very more active. Foreign

goods in demand at half price.

Prizes No. 1, 40¢-42¢; X, 20¢-22¢; Michigan and other states require state prizes.

Prizes 20¢-22¢; Philadelphia de-

LUM.

—Market quiet; standard

yellow oak, \$2.00

blue oak, \$2.00.

LINE.

A.G.O.

M. Manistow, sundries;

W. Sundries; T. Grand

lawn, etc.; J. Jas.

K. Guido, Muskies,

M. M. lumber; schr.

H. Bird, South Haven, 5

and Muskegon, Muske-

gon, 5; schr.; schr.

100 lb. case, \$2.00.

Von Arnim.

His Correspondence.

He is really said;

why not? Von Bismarck said he had never been able to get that

he takes it into account, he never gives

it to his implacable

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sible may have desig-

nations of his power,

and to ruin me, to prove

the German Part-

ies."

A tear for my, and a hand

Open day for median charity.

But, when we consider the following for human

weastern the word of the philosopher who said,

"That charity is what takes from independence its proper pride from malediction its salinity shame."

The late exposure of the

abuse of medical charity in England.

In England the workhouse is looked upon as a legal right, as much as the Government Treasury

was a mutual insurance fund; while the medical

charity, which annually furnishes a

quarter of the poor relief of London with relief,

is skillfully managed.

It is a book entitled

"A Manual of the English Charities,"

which is a good one.

PAUPERISM—METHOD IN DEALING WITH IT.

For the convenience of the reader, we shall divide our article into two parts. The first is a general review of the English system of pauperism, and the second is a detailed description of the method in dealing with it.

The first part is devoted to the second, as we shall find in the English system, to the pauperism of the

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